Secretary McCulloch's proposed new tariff, devised by Mr. D. A. Wells as a substitute for the Bill passed by the House, is here at last. Only three copies are out; the Secretary has one, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee has another, and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has the third. The two latter were issued with injunctions of strictest secresy. Enough is known of the Bill to make it certain that it opposes the protective legislation of the House of Representatives last Summer and embodies the views of the opponents of that legislation. It is a triumph of the foreign importing interest over manufacturers and laborers, and in effect enacts the insufficient rates of duty under which the industry of the country is now perishing. On some articles Mr. Wells proposes an advance over present rates; on others he reduces the rates; the free-list he enlarges considerably; but on the whole his scheme is a reënactment of the existing tariff.

His bill is accompanied by a lengthy report which unfolds his notions about the ills which the industry and business of the country languish under, and gives his reasons for administering substantially a free trade tariff as the remedy for them. His main idea is that the inflation of the currency is the real enemy of our industrial prosperity, and that we can't successfully manufacture till we return to specie payments. Another notion is that what he calls our accumulative system of protective duties, is ruinous to our Another notion is that with specie paying currency our great raw mater as wool, coal, and pig iron, would need no protection. Another is that the only interests that deserve protection are those whose productions are fine and require skilled labor and large capital. Another notion is that if Iowa and Kansa and Texas can grow wool at a profit without protec tion, New-England and Ohio Farmers have no right to ask it. Another is, and herein for a wonder he is right, that the revenue taxes on depressed and exposed industries should be lightened or taken off. Another is that the condition of our currency and the suffering state of our manufactures are unfavorable to any sudden modifications of the tariff; that is, that the excessive importations which have swamped our manufactures and carried out our gold and bonds should not be stopped but be allowed to roll in, because we have not yet come to specie payment and because our mills, factories and workshops are rapidly shutting up. Copies of this bill and the report will be furnished to members of Congress on the day of their

New complications are likely to arise between our Government and France growing out of the Mexican imbroglio. It is alleged that Napoleon is intervening in Mexican affairs in order to secure the election of a President friendly to his interests. The Emperor is known to be hostile to Juarez, and is secretly working to defeat his election. He favors first Miramon ing to defeat his election. He favors first Miram and next Ortega. Napoleon stated in his last dispat to Mr. Seward that he was willing to cooperate with our Government to secure the election of a President for that country. Our Government have not yet reed to that disputch but are awaiting events

The Senate Finance Committee were in session to-day from 104 o'clock in the forenoon till after 4 o'clock in the afterneon. Arguments in favor of a reduction of duties on imported marble were heard, and also a delegation from the iron interest of Pennsylvania who pressed for an increase of tariff on manufactured

Gov. Parsons of Alabama arrived here this morning. It appears that there is a growing feeling throughout the Rebel States favorable to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, since it is ascertained that if they adopt it Congress will admit representation from those States. In Georgia, Ala-bama, Mississippi, and South Carolina there is a movement on foot to secure the Legislatures of these States to adopt it. The impression of leading men in these States is that if the President would cooperate in this movement it could be carried.

Gen. Ord, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for Arkansas and Indian Territory, under date of Dec. 19, 1866, forwards to the Freedmen's Bureau the monthly reports of his subordinates for November. He states in his letter of transmittal that in localities where large numbers of the freedmen are absolutely where large numbers of the freedmen are assumed as required to cultivate the rich cotton plantations, they are treated with kindness by their employers, and justice is accorded them by the civil authorities. In remoter localities, where the freedmen are fewer in number and their presence not important, there is a class of low and brutal white men who can beat, shoot or rob the freedmen with impunity, so far as concerns punishment by the civil courts. There is a much greater desire manifested in the cotton districts for schools, which Gen. Ord is encouraging and establishing in many parts of the State. In the poerer districts, and those bordering on Texas and Indian Territory, the farmers have not raised enough corn to last them till next crop, and in the cotton districts not half a crop has been raised. Farmers therefore cannot meet all expenses, and freedmen are very often beaten and driven off to avoid paying them their does

The report of Gen. Wood, Assistant-Commissioner The report of ten. wood, Assistant chainsoned for Mississippi, has also been received. He reports an improvement in the condition of the freedmen, and fewer cases of complaints from both employers and employed. Three cases of the killing of freedmen are employed. Three cases of the killing of freedmen are reported. The crops are generally unfavorable, and on this account, as stated in the report of Gen. Ord, the negroes are subjected to great inconvenience and hardship. The suggestions of the Assistant-Commis-sioner, of cultivation on shares, are being generally

sioner, of cultivation on shares, are being generally adopted, and vigorous efforts to prosecute the coming year's work are being made. Allusion is also made to the favorable manner in which the interest in education is being developed, in both white and black.

A dispatch received by the Secretary of the Interior from an official source states that the Commissioners had examined the ninth section of 35 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad west from Omaha, and report the same in acceptable condition. The road is now in excellent running order for a distance of 305 miles. In consequence of the Commissioners accompanying the remains of Gen. Curtis to Keckuk, Iowa, they will be unable to reach Leavenworth before next Tuesday for the purpose of examining the sixth section.

aixth section.

The facility and safety with which smuggling has The facility and safety with which smuggling has been carried on lately along our northern frontier is likely to be interfered with by the awakened energy of the Customs officers. Nine smugglers have lately been convicted at Detroit, Mich., and there is no doubt from the arrangements already completed that a large number will be added to the list of convictions for this crime.

Secretary McCulloch appeared at his office unexpectedly to day, but it is understood he has not re-

pectedly to-day, but it is understood he has not re-sumed his official duties.

The declaion of the Supreme Court in the case of Garland, will be rendered in a few days, it having been postponed, as is understood, at the request of prominent politicians here. Judge Grier, however, is now making up the opinion of the Court, which will be against the constitutionality of the oath, as applied

be against the constitutionality of the oath, as applied to Attorneys.

The Interior Department has received a telegram amouncing the death, at Council Bluffs, of Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, one of the Commissioners appointed to inspect the finished work upon the Union Pacific Ealiroad. He was actively engaged in the late war.

It is expected in official circles that Lieut. Gen. Sherman, after visiting St. Louis, will return to Washington, to report in person the particulars of his recent visit to Vera Cruz.

recent visit to Vera Cruz.

The United States Supreme Court, in a cause from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisi-

ans, has dismissed the appeal for want of jurisdiction, It appears the amount in controversy did not exceed \$2,000.

\$2,000.

Petitions are circulating throughout the country for signatures, praying Congress to refrain from the passage of any act authorising the curtailment of the national currency or having in view the return within a limited period to specie payments. This movement is in opposition to the policy of Secretary McCulloch, who maintains that the country wants more labor in-

who maintains that the country wants more labor inatead of more currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury returned to Washington to-day from a visit to Western Virginia. He
has given up the intention to go North, not having
any business to call him thither at present.

The President has received from James Lyons of
Richmond a caus made of a piece of the frigate Constitution. The inscription on the head of the cane
compliments Andrew Johnson as the restorer of the
Consectivation.

Constitution.
Our Consul at St. Croix. West Indies. reports that

on account of the prevalence of cholers, small-pox on account of the prevalence of cholers, small-pox and yellow fever in St. Thomas, the English Islands have established a quarantine on vessels from St. Thomas of 21 days and the Spanish Islands 40 days. It having been represented to the Treasury Department that officers of the United States charged with the collection or intrusted with the dictures next of the public moneys have in some instances made deposits of such moneys with banks, banking or others not authorized as depositories of public moneys, Gen. Spinner, the United States Treasurer, has published certain provisions and requirements of law for the information of such officers and other parties from which it is seen that deposits of public moneys may be

information of such officers and other parties from which it is seen that deposits of public moneys may be made only as follows:

Deposits of collection or receipts of all public moneys by all kinds of United States officers with the Treasurer of an assistant or, except receipts from customs as hereinafter mentioned with a National Bank, designated as a depository under the provisions of the National Currency Act and with no others. Collectors of laternal Revenue are required to deposit their edilections in the perticular depository indicated to them by instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Collectors or deputy Collectors, who deposit with banks, bankers or others not authorized as depositories render themselves amenable to the penalties prescribed by the law. Duties being in coin can be made only with the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer or such other public officer as has been designated a depository of the United States. National Banks that have been designated as depositories of public moneys are not authorized to receive deposits of coin. Deposits of disbursing officers may be made with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States, or with a depository specially authorized for that particular purpose by the Secretary of the Treasurer, under the authority of Section 1 of the act approved June 14. 1886, and with no others. The attention of public officers interested, and of banks, bankers, or others not authorized as depositories of the public moneys is especially action of the fact that all violations of the act of August 6, 1846, and the acts anomistory to the same, subject the parties transgressing to severe pains and penalties under a conviction for felony. The laws are very stringent against all officers charged with the deposit and disluxement of money among other things, they are forbadden to invest public money in any kind of property or merchandise. They cannot for any purpose not prescribed by law, transfer or apply any of the tunds. All such acts are declared a fe

ansactions will, on conviction, be similarly punished.

The Rev. Dr. Vinton of New-York delivered an oquent sermon this forenoon in St. John's Church. it being the semi-centenary anniversary of that body. The attendance was large and the proceedings deeply

The President has directed warrants of pardon to be The President has directed warrants of pardon to be issued to Johnson Noble of Kentricky and F. W. M. Halliday of Virginia, both of whom were engaged in the Rebellion, and are pardoned under the \$20,000. clause. The pardons were issued on the recommendation of the Governors of their respective States.

Senator Summer entertained the new French Minister M. Berthewe to does. Secretary Stanton and

ister, M. Bertbemy, to-day. Secretary Stanton and Representative Morrill of Vermont were among the The Charleston (S. C.) Courier of Tuesday, noticing

guests.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier of Tuesday, noticing the various newspaper reports about a South Carolina Commissioner to Washington, says:

It speems that prior to the close of the session of our Legislature, which adjourned on Fridaylast, a large majority of the Sonate consulted together as to the properly of sending a member of that body to Washington to confer with the President on the probability of the State being restored to its place in the Union should she adopt the Constitutional Amendment. After consulting, it was decided that some rood might arise from the pursuance of such a course, and one of their number was selected for the mission. The gentleman selected was Col. T. Weatherly, Senator from Mariboro District, who immediately proceeded to Washington, and sought an interview with the President Upon his arrival he found that the President was occupied in a Cabinet meeting, and being disengaged, he determined to make good use of his leisure moments by obtaining interviews with the leading Radical Members of both Houses of Gongress, and conversing with them freely upon the adoption. Col Weatherly encoceded in making the requirement of the adoption of the domission of South Carolina to her rights upon its adoption. Col Weatherly encoceded in making the nequalitation of Congress to the Southern States, that its adoption by them would remove all obstacles to their being admitted to representatives, with whom he conversed freely and was assured by them that the Constitutional Amendment was the allimation of Congress to the Southern States, that its adoption by them would remove all obstacles to their being admitted to representation in Congress to the Southern States, that its adoption has the position as regards the constitutional Avendment and steadingsty reject it, believing it to be an advance step to the imaginariation of a despotism. In defing which he said he hoped they would be guarded in files remove device of reason will point out some middle ground between the Constitutional Amendment

THE TRIALS AT SWEETSBURG.

THE TRIALS AT SWEETSBURG.

SWEETSBURG. C. F., Dec. 27.—The Court met at 9 o'clock. Edward Gligan was placed in the deck, charged that he, being a subject of Her Mnjesty, did, on the 2th of June, feloniously join divers persons who had entered Lower Canada with intout to levy war on Her Majesty. A jury was empaneled after there had been 19 challenges by the prisoner.

the prisoner.

Mr. Ramsay in opening the case, having stated the facts he meant to prove, remarked that it would be disgraceful if these people who had some to have the courty, when their guilt was established as clear as noonday should yet be allowed to escape through foolish sympathy

on the part of some jurous.

G. B. Baker proved the general facts of the invasion.

The jury, in Crowler's case, who had The jury, in Crowley's case, who had been locked used using the night, came into Court at 10:20 with a verdie of guilty. Mr. Dovlin a ked a delay in pronouncing sentence, that he might move to morrow morning for arres indigment.

After some further discussion, the consent being given the part of the Crown, the delay was granted, and Gil

CHRISTMAS WITH THE PRISONERS IN CANADA. CHRISTMAS WITH THE PRISORES IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Dec. 27.—I unnesse donations of Christma
cheer, enough to last several days, were furnished to the
Fenian prisoners. The House of Providence was the pricipal contributor, and the prisoners greatly enjoyed the
treat, the governor of the jail allowing them as much latitude as was consistent with their safe-keeping.

CANADA.

THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA-THE MADOC GOLD

BARK OF CITIES CANADA—THE MADOC GOLD DISCOVERIES.

TORONTO, Dec. 27.—In the Court of Chancery yesterday, another writ of injunction was filed against the Bank of Upper Canada.

Another mine is said to have been discovered in Tudor,

Another limits is sain to have been bought for \$50,000. The report lacks confirmation. A number of Boston men are at Madoc.

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 27.—A considerable number of people are still passing here, en route to the Madoc gold region. A great deal of Government land is being bought up.

THE INDIANS.

REPORTED COALITION OF TRIBES-THE FORT KEARNEY

MASSACRE.

BY TREBURAPH TO THE TREBUTE.

FORT LABAMIE, Dec. 27.—A measunger just in reports

the formation of a grand coalition of 12 tribes of Indians, for common cause against the whites in the Territories of Dakots and Montana. The number of warriors is esti-mated at 11,000, but this report must be received with

mated at 11,000, but this report must be received with coution.

The recent massacre of United States troops by Indians did not occur near the aid Fort Kearney, but in the County of Fort Philip Kearney, Dakota Territory. The latter is situated in the forks of the two Paney creeks, in the center of the mountain district of the Military Department of the Platte, and in the heart of the reprion occupied by the hostile tribes, the Sioux and the Cheyennes. Its defenses consisted of a well-made stockade of timber, pierced with loopholes for muskety. At two of the corners were block houses of timber logs, 18 inches in diameter.

It is supposed that the post was captured by treachery, as the force there would have been able to stand a siege, and it seems hardly possible that it could have been captured by Indian asseuit. On the other hand, the saveges have so constantly manifested their hostflity that it is difficult to see how the troops could have been begulied into any relaxation of compliance. We hope to have more particulars soon, but there is no reason to doubt the full extent of the calamity as reported yesterds?

ARMY GAZETTE.

BY TRIMBAPH TO THE TRIBUTE.

The Superintendent of Montaina Recruiting Service at Culisia Barracks, Fenn., has been ordered to forward to the 5th United States Cavalry, in the Military Division of the Pacific, 100 recruits, by the steament of Sun I.

DISCHARGED.

Hospitel Steward Fatrick Griffin, United States Army.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DETACHED.

Dec. 20.—Faymaster Charles W. Ablint, from duty as a member of the Board of Feynmaters, of which Paymaster Fetti is Fresident, and waiting orders; Fascad Associant Paymaster Fetti is Fresident, and seather Paymaster. A phalometer of the relief, and ordered North, Assistant Paymaster, J. Applicable Herry, from steamer Suwanes, on reporting of his relief, and ordered North; Nater George Roger, from his Promac, and ordered North; Safety Assistant Engineer, Henry C. Christopher, from special duty-consected with steamer Frankin, and placed on sick hieve of absence; Acting Third Assistant Engineer Pflay H. Fales, from steamer Menigan, and ordered to temperary duty on board steamer Chattanova.

Print 1: False, from the Charles of the Country of the Country of the Charles of the Country of

Dec. 20,--Ma's Richard W. Wallace of receiving ship Ohio.

MISCELLAN EOUS.

Dec. 20,--Ma's Richard W. Wallace of receiving ship Ohio.

MISCELLAN EOUS.

Dec. 20,--in addition to the dottes performed by Paymaster J. D. Murray, he will repert for duty as a member of the Examining Roser, of which Paymester Fellin is Pracident.

The steamer Winnowki Commander Cooper arrived at New Orleans, Ltd., from Year Cing. in Temples and the Rio del Norte, on Dec. 22.

An soon as doubled the was to sail for Havana, yie Key West, Fig.

ADDRESS OF THE IMPERIAL MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27 .- The steamer Alliance, which left Vera Cruz on the 21st, has arrived, and brings the following synopsis of the address of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Marine, in the name of the Emperor, to the people of Mexico. It recites in a lucid manner the arrival of Maximilian in Mexico; the enthusiastic and carnest labors for the restoration of order, and the announcement of the speedy withdrawal of the French; the seemmencement of civil war, and the present dangerous condition of the country in the present emergency. It says the Emperor has charged his Ministry with the duty of convening a National Congress without any delay. The Council is now engaged preparing a basis upon which this Sovereign Council will be called together. The ad-

Emperor:

"His Mojesty, the Emperor, has received within the few days past the most explicit assurance from Marshal Razatse, that in conformity with the commands of his Sovereign, Napoleon, he will cooperate with him in the interest of order and coace, and give his Majesty's Government againstone in earrying out their plans, as long as the French troops remain in the National Territory."

National Territors.

The Liberals are very active in the State of Oajaca.

Junez is said to have two brigades of well organized.

The Patria, announcing the arrival of the Emperor at Puebla, denies the statement that the cry of "Death to he French and North Americans" was raised when the determination of the Emperor to remain at the head of the Government was proclaimed to the people.
Guerrillas abound everywhere on the road to Vera Cruz.
The retirement of the Impenalists from San Luis Potosi
and Matchulha is confirmed.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS FOR THE LIBERAL SERVICE. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27 .- A battalion of troops for Liberal services has been quietly organized in this city for the Government of Mexico, within a few weeks, and a detachment of 65 men, under Major Herring, left yesterday for Mazatlan by the steamer Continental.

FINANCIAL MEASURES-MILITARY INTELLIGENCE-DIVISIONS AMONG THE LIBERALS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Crry of Maxico, Dec 9, 1866. Maximilian decrees that all the commercial companies and manufacturers shall contribute, in 1867, \$2,000,000 toward the wants of the State, but in such a way that the ontribution shall not exceed 6 per cent on the amount of Empire" shall contribute toward the expenses of the State, at the rate of 6 per cent of their products.

State, at the rate of 6 per cent of their products.

On the 6th, the mass of Gen. Doua's division left this city for Puebla, the General going with it. This is a movement to Vera Cruz for embarkation for France. Doual's troops were among the first to quit the country. Gen. Santiago Blanco has definitely excepted the portfolio of Minister of War, and has a minimized the pertfolio of Minister of War, and has a minimized the pertfolio of Minister of War, and has a minimized the pertfolio of Minister of War, and has a minimized the pertfolio of Minister of War, and has a minimized the pertfolio of Minister of War, and has a minimized the pertfolio of Minister of War, and has a minimized the pertfolio of Minister of War, and has a minimized the pertfolio of Ministers of State of the pertfolio of the distribution of the state of th

News from "Don Benne Justez," as he is styled by the Importal people, say that he has only 800 men with him, and that there is division in the force, some men being for Juarez, others for Ortoga, and others again for Santa

VENEZUELA.

THE UNSETTLED STATE OF THE REPUBLIC-CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES OF BARCELONA AND GUARACA. Venezuela, with advices to the 4th inst., we have some trustworthy information as to the unsettled and revolu-

tionary state of that Republic.

On the 8th of October last a small revolutionary party On the 8th of October last a small revolutionary party serized and imprisoned the Governor of the State of Barcelons, overthese his government and processimed Gen. D. Monagas Provisional Governor. The imprisoned chi se was soon after released, but quickly placed himself, together with Gen. Mejias, at the head of 600 troops to oppose Monagas. But the latter seemed to have the nid of the National forces. On the 2d of November a severe battle was fought, and the revolutionary party, aided by the troops of the National Government, were victorious. Great damage was done to the houses and property of natives and foreigners in the City of Barcelona. The United States Vice-Consul was preparing to leave unless grotection should be given him by his Government.

In the State of Guaraca, quite in another part of the Reguidle, the State Government has been overthrown, and

ad interposed, but in vain, to restore order.

In the State of Zulia (late Maracabo), a revolution had roken out, headed by Gen. Pulgar, and the capital had seen attacked and was under siege.

In Puerto Cabello, also, the local authorities were momentarily expecting an attack, having doubled their solice, and extended their patrols.

Indeed it may be said in truth, that outside of the cap-

Indeed it may be said in fruit, that caused to the capa-tal, Caraccas, the State Governments have neither strength nor stability—and both life and property are at the mercy of desperado chiefs and revolutionary proviers. What is true of Venezuela is true of nearly—every Con-ral and South American State. And yet these are the coun-ries that are inviting colonies of dissettatied citizens of the United States to come out and settle among them for the United States to come out and settle among them for the purpose or enjoying what is denied them at home. And history has yet to record the first colony and the first colonist among all these emigrants that has not cursed the day he took up his abode in those distracted States.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

Alderman Joseph B. Varnum and Councilman Christopher Pullman have Sthrough their counsel. Joseph F. Daly, and on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, brought suit in the Supreme Court against Charles G. Cornell, late Screet Commissioner, and alleged on affidavits that he has been guilty of frand, corruption, and malfeasance in his official capacity, said they mak that the Cobrt shall interfere he has been guilty of frand, corruption, and malfeasance in his official capacity, and they ask that the Cohrt shall interfere and compel him to refund the amounts which they allege he has during his term of office corruptly converted to his own use.

That on Jan 2, 1804 the Common Coimeil directed the Street Commissioner to grade and work-lighth are in this city from Gne-hundred-and-fortieth to One-hundred-and-fifty minth-sts, as a country road that the Eighth-ave then existed and now exists as a road only from One-hundred-and-fortieth to One-hundred-and-forty-inith-sts, and for that distance has existed for many years, that from One-hundred-and-forty-inith sts, and for that distance has existed for many years, that from One-hundred-and-forty-inith sts, and for that distance has existed for many years, that from One-hundred-and-forty-inith sts, and for that of God on the controller of the marsh, roughly, along the proposed line with rook filling for a distance of about 626 feet in length; that during the years leed and leed be drew his roquisitions upon the Controller of the City of New York for the sum of 534 877 84-100 upon the preferee that he had placed upon the marsh 36,190 cubic yards of solid filling in the year 1865, and the Controller drew his warrants for the sum upon the Chambertain, who paid it out of the funds of the city to Mr. Cornell. Or to his order, and That he incurred the further sum of 57,186-36 for the same pretended work, which will be paid out of the City's funds when the whole work of working the avenue shall be finished that, as plaintiffs are informed and believe Mr. Cornell had placed on the marsh no neare than 21,000 cubic yards of solid filling in the year 1865, which, at the price paid and charged by him for the whole, would amount to no more than the sum of 815,750, and that he incurred Habilities to the dumage of the City in about the sum of 825,250.

Second The plaintiffs further allege, that from time to time during the years 1865, which, at the price paid and charged by him

stroller for vertices sums, amounting opener to the som of \$20, 202.90, upon the false claim that such sums had been lawfully incorred in the Keeping of the Kingsbridge road, and thereby corruptly induced the Controller to Graw his warrants for such amounts upon the Chamberlain, who puid them out of the public funds deposited with him. Whereas work and fasterials to the value of only \$12,000 have been put upon the road during the three years, and that the work, if honestly done, should have cost no more than \$22,000, and the Commission thus corruptly caused to be drawn about the sum of \$10,522.99 for pretended work and materials whice had never been furnished.

Third: For a third cause of action, the plaintiffs affirm that during the years 1863, 1864 and 1865. Mr. Cornell fraundlensity insued his requisitions and concluser to the Controller for various sums. amounting together to the sum of \$100,902.37 upon the claim that such sums had been carefully and truly incurred in the keeping in repair the Bloominghale Road, and that he corruptly induced the Controller to draw his wearrants for the amounts upon the Chamberlin. Whereas work and materials to the amount upon the Chamberlin. Whereas work and materials to the amount upon the Chamberlin. Whereas work and materials to the amount upon the Chamberlin of the public funds the sum of \$75,002 si for materials which had never been furnished, whereas not more than \$2,500 heard level public funds the name of \$50,000.

Fourth: For a torith cause of action the plaintiffs affirm that the Legislature, in the year 1803, appropriated the sum of \$75,000.

sum of \$50,000.

Fourth: For a forth cause of action the plaintiffs affirm that the Legislature in the year 1903, appropriated the sum of \$70,000 for keeping such roads and avenues in repair, and, in addition to this appropriation, there was a balance of \$5,985 28 in the hands of the Chamberlain, applicable to the same purpose, left from the appropriation of the previous year, and the additional sum of \$10,000 was, during the year test, by ordinance of the Common Council, fransferred from the aber appropriations and made applicable to the same purpose, that this sum of \$75,000 and the other sam named had been raised by tax upon the property in the City and County of New-York and deposited with the City Chamberlain, to be paid out on the warrants of the Controller upon requisitions and vouchers to be Issued by the Street Commissioner in payment of work done and maternals formshed in repairing reads and avenues, that during the year loss the Street Commissioner issued his requisitions and vouchers to the Controller for various sums, amounting together to the sum of \$80,301 22 upon the false and fraudulent claims that such sums had been lawfully and truly incurred in keepthe sum of \$50, 22. upon the false and fraudsient claims that such sums had been lawfully and truly incurred in keeping in order the roads and avenues of the city; that of this amount the Commissioner claimed that the sum of \$63,740 85, was for the pay of laborers, that by the charter of the city the Street Commissioner was problished from incurring any expense, whether authorized by the Common Coupcil or not, unless an appropriation should have been previously made covering such expense, that no \$64er expenditures for labor and

materials on these roads. Neyond the sum of \$59,391 22, were ever authorized by the Comman Council, and me appropriation was ever made to cover any a authomal expenses, that, never theless, in addition to the materials and work for which requisitions were drawn upon the Controles, the Street Councilsationer, in violation of the clariter of the oily, during the year 1863 employed persons to perform work upon the Counterless, and thereby unlawfully incurred. Babilities amounting to the sum of about \$12,330 (7), in addition to the sum of about \$12,330 (7), in addition to the said sain of about \$9,201 (2), in excess of the appropriation beliance sind transfer for this purpose, that the persons who were thus embedded in the counter of the persons who were thus embedded in the counter of the persons who were thus embedded in the year 1863 and the more than the counter of action the plaintiffs show that the Legislature in the year 1863 appropriated the additional sum of \$75,000 for such jumpose, that during the years 1863, 1864 and 1865 the Street Commissioner insued his requisitions and vouchers to the Controller for various sums, amounting together to the sum of \$25,338 97 upon the false and franduced the Controller to draw his warrant for the amount of \$258,338 97. That the Street Commissioner falsely, willfully any corruptly pretended that these sums had been incurred for work and materials necessary to keep the roads and avenues in repair, the Street Commissioner falsely, willfully any corruptly pretended that these sums had been incurred for work and materials necessary to keep the roads and avenues in repair, the Street Commissioner, in the years 1863, in violation of the laws of the State, without antihority or sanction of the Common Council of the city, corruptly negleoted to advertise for proposals for materials and labor necessary to some an avenues in repair, and to make a contract as required by law, but unlawfully and corruptly insured and the price of the working of One-hundred and filty-fifthest, that

bridge by the authority of the Street Commissioner was a launulent and corrupt conversion of the public memorys under his control.

Seventh: For a seventh cause of action plaintiff shows that the Street Commissioner, in the years 1963, 1964, and 1965 had charge of keeping in repair and working the said public roads and avenues in the city; that the Street Commissioner in or about the month of July, 1895, corruptly and frandiculatly in violation of the 3eth Section of the Charter of the City of New York, and of Ordinances of the Common Connsel, and with intent to commit a fraued upon the city, purchased of one George Caulifold for the use of the city, a sprinking cart at the price of \$300; that also in the same year the Street Commissioners corruptly and frandiculty employed George Caulifold to get the major that also in the same year the Street Commissioners corruptly and frandiculty employed George Caulifold to sprinkle Harlen-lane, Eighth-ave, and Bloomingcide-road, and that such employment was made without advertising for estimates and without contract as required by law, that the employment of Caulifold was without the authority of the Common Council; that the distance so sprinkled on Harlem Lane and Eighth-ave, is but 2½ miles, and the distance sprinkled on Bloomingdie Road is only 2½ miles, that the said Cornell, in certifying to more than the proper amounts for cart and work and in drawing his requisitions upon the Controller for more than the proper amounts was therein guilty of a frand upon the city, and aniswinity convicted by these nets about the sum of £3,300 to \$3,000 damage to the corporation.

An abalutiffs show that by reason of the aforeaaid frandia-

unhavitally convicted by these acts about the sum of \$2,300 to \$1,000 damage to the corporation.

And plaintiff show that by reason of the aforesaid frauditient acts of defendant he has defrauded the Corporation in the aggregate of about the sum of \$239,013 31. And plaintiffs further show that on or about the 10th day of October, 1804, certain charges af conversion of public funds and-official misconduct, which charges included the fraudulent acts above set forth, were preferred against the said Cornell before the Governor of the State of New-York, who required the said Cornell to make answer thereto, and appointed a Commissioner pursuant to law to investigate the sharges, and that the Commissioner appointed the 25th day of November, 1896, to investigate the charges, and the Attoncy General of Commissioner pursuant to law to investigate the charges, and that the Commissioner appendix the 26th day of November, 1866, to investigate the charges, and the Attorney-General of this State notified the said Cornell, in order to avoid such investigation, as plaintiffs believe, on the 17th day of November, 1866, resigned his office of Street Commissioner, and refused to attend before the Commissioner appeinted to investigate these charges; and said Charles G. Cornell, from and after said last named day, was and is no longer Street Commissioner of the City of New York, but has never refunded such moneys so converted by him or any part thereof. Wherefore plaintiffs cray the indement of this Court directing the said defendant, Charles, G. Cornell, to refund and joy into the Tensatry of the City of New York all the aforesaid moneys so converted by him, and for such other or further relief as may be just.

seting of the Eclectic Medical Society of the City of New-York was held in the building of the Eclectic Medical Dis pensary. No. 135 Hast Turenty sixthest, last wining. Lesays were read by Dr. A. B. Whitney and Brof. Edwin Freeman, after which there was a long disonasion on "Tuberculosis," the subject of the latter gentleman's paper. Profs. Newton. Allen and Preeman, and Drs. Smith, Firth and others joined in the discussion. After other business, and the exhibition of business and the exhibition of busin

THE STATE OF TRADE.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST VELENBAPH TO THE TRADES

FRITADRIENTA DEC 27.—Rusiness is doil. Flour is quiet; sales of a too bole. Family, \$11.200 st. 10.200 st

and firm; sales of Fair at She,, and I "time to Chalce 272075. Ser ling, 41 New York, sight, 4 discount. Goldern, 132. Knights are firm and unchanged.

Manwrite, the 27.—Catton—Seles of ordinary at 25c.; Good Ordinary, 25c., Low Middling, 25c., Middling,

The Rev. Gorham D. Abhott, Principal of the Spingle

"GENTLEMEN: Your machine has been in use in my family for some mouths. It has been seen and admired by many ladies from all parts of the Union. I regard it as the best instrainent I have seen, for nestness, variety, rapidity, and beauty of performance. Its introduction among the families of our land will be a benefaction and a blessing to mothers and daughters."—[Advertisement.

To Pastors, Masters of Lodges, Missionaries, Visitors,
Agents of Benevolent Institutions and Others,
I propose to receive orders for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing
Machine at the Fair, from dergymen, masters of lodges and representatives of benevolent institutions, in sufficient numbers to supply
those of the congregation, members of the fraternity, and others who
may find it inconvenient or impossible to advance the whole amount
upon delivery, supplying them at manufacturers' prices and receiving
partial payments, secording to the convenience or accessition, of indiridual cases. vidual cases.
Under this arrangement, those benevolently disposed may, with

but little outley, supply worthy indigent passens with a machine that will assist them in becoming self-supporting. J. T. Ellis, No. 509 Breadway, corner Twenty secondals; and as the Masquic Fair, normer Grand and Crosby-sta. No or Fork, for benefit of Hall and Asylum Fund.—[Advertisement. Best Family or General Me sufacturing Machine

Broadway, says:

"After thoroughly testing the various first-class sewing-machines in my manufactory. I greatly profer the Kiliptic Lock Sittch Machine, which slowe has given me perfer, tastlefaction. The special excellencies for which I recommend this machine are: Eass and lightness of operation; appeal, beauty and strength of stitch; economy of thread; great simplicity and the goughness of construction, and consequent son-liability to derange ment; sewing with uniform parfaction upon the lightest or heaviest material, and without soiling the work or thread with oil (the works of the machine being covered). I consider it unequaled for 'amily or general manufacturing purposes."—[Advertisement.

A Beautiful Holiday Present.

A Grover & Baker Sewing Swing Muchine will prove a source of perpetual pleasure and profit. Simple, dorable, and noiseless, it will not be "more trouble than "its worth," as some of the complicated machines sold press to be. - | Advertisement.

DEMAREST-MCCARTEELL-At Jeff-remeille, i.e.d., in the Fire Freebylation Courch, an Treeday, Dec. 18, by the Rev. O. M. Mi-Campbell, the Rev. J. K. Demarest of Pallackers, N. V., to Mis-May J. McCampbell, daughter of J. H. McCampbell, esq. o. Feff-remeille.

MARRIED.

ERLEY - ANDREWS In Brooklyn, at the Lefsyette are Church, by the Rev. Dr. Cayler, on Wednesday, Dec. 26. W. H. Earley of Chicago, Ill., to Helmi, daughter of the late Geo. Andrews. SEWARD—ARMSTRONG—On Wednesday, the Zeich least, in the First Fresbyterian Church, Florida, N. X., by the Rev. Goo. Flerson, Frederick W. Seward, M. D., to Ella R. Armstrong. No earla. TREADWELL—PENNY—At the First M. E. Church, Greenpoint, In. I., on Tagsiday, Dec. II, by the Rev. H. Aston, Mr. Augustus Trasslavell to Siles Eleman Penny. BEST NEW YEARS GIFT Transfer of the Property of the brider of North Attiebere, New York to Mass Annie L. Richards of North Attiebere, Mass.

DIED.

BADGER. James W. Redger, of paralysts.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother in law.
Mr. B. F. Sturges, at Cypress Hible, on Sanday, at helock. He
relatives and friende are fissible to attend without further lawits.

Boston papers please copy.
CROOK-On Christmas, Dec. 25, suddenly, Samuel Crook, sged 6.

years, the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Third Presbyterian Courch, Jay-st. near High-st. Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock p. m., without further

eard 65 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 10 o'clock, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third-st. near Sixth-axe.
Philadelphia papers plasses copy.
GABDINER—At his late residence, Brooklyn, Henry Denison Gardiner.

20th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. Baltic st., second house east of Fitheres, Brooklyn.

GARDNER.-On Thursday, Dec. 27, after a short tilness (scarled ferreis, James, roungest child of Edward H. and Mary E. Gardner, agen 7 years. I mouth and 25 days.

Finers! this day (Friday), at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Gales-ave. 4th house above Grandawe. Brooklyn:

HART -On Wednesday evaning, Dec. 26, at Mamaroneck, West-chester County, Anna P., infant damphier of George W. and the lists Anna Hart.

Foneral to-day (Friday), at 1 o'clock. The remains will be interredging the Wills Finins Genericy.

KELLY—At his residence, No. 123 Smith-st., Brooklyn, Robert Kelly, aged 50 years.

His remains will be taken on Friday morning at 94 o'clock, to 8t. Faul's Church, cor. of Gent and Consesse-ste, where a sofering them will be forered for the repose of his soul, and from them to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbuch. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

relatives are invited to attend.
Dublin and Chloago papers please copy.
RICE—In Newburgh, on Wednasday, Dec. 25, Mrs. Mina Rice, widow of the Rew. Phiness Rice, D. D., aged 57 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her fineral, from her late residence, in Dubois-t., on Saturday, Dec. 29, at 94 o clock a. m.

Mourning Goods.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Boubstaines and all other Mourning Dress Goods. Also Bonniets, Elawis, Clocks, Veils, Crapes, Handker shiefs, Ginvrs, &c. M. E.—Ladies waited on with goods at their dence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 561 Broadway, opposite

Political Notices.

First Assembly District Union Association.—A primary deuten for Deceptes to the General Committee, and Officers, will ake place THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Warren House, No. 143 indeoute, from T₃ to 9 cluck. A. JACKSON PLUMB. DAVID H. PRINTUP, AMOS STOCKEY.

MOS STOOKEY.

AMOS STOOKEY.

Precand Assembly District.—In pursuance to the call of the Union General Committee, the Union Association of the Second District, are requested to neet at No. 475 Februst. Titls (Fricay) EVEN.

ING. Dec. 24, at 7 p. m., to sect detegates to the General Committee and officers for the cassing year. Folls open from 71 until 2 p. cs.

ONG. M. BAY.

BANL. MURPHY.

Inspectors.

G.W. B. GODDWIN.)

G. W. B. GOGDWIN.)

In pursuance of a Call from the Union Republican General Committee, the Republican Union ELECTORS of the Fifth Assembly Bisting are requested to meet at No. 69 Vandamest. on PRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20. 1398, between the hours of 74 and 9 p. m., for the purpose of electing officers of the Association for the enables year.

WILLIAM MIJENETT,

JOHN RYAN.

Seventh Assembly Districts. The Union Notes of the Association for the Committee of the Commi

Seventh Assembly Districts. The Union Electors of the Seventh Assembly District are notified that a Prinary Election will be heed at No. 72 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, from 74 to 2 citotic to elect Delegates to the Group Committee and officers for the General Committee and officers to WM. J. LOUTREL, SAMUEL HEPBURN, JOSEPH B. HANSON.

Ninth Assembly District.—In accordance with the call of the General Committee, a meeting of the Union Republicans will be beind at the Bleecker Building, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 74 which, for the purpose of enrollment and election of members of the General Committee, officers of the Association, and an Executive Committee of said district.

JAMES W. FARB.

ROBERT BEATTY,
EDWIN ALBERTSON, Eleventh Assembly District.—Pursuant to the call of the Union Regular Republican General Committee, a Primary Election will be beld at Union Hessiquarters cor. Henodway and Twenty-third-st., on FEIDAX EVENING, Dec. 28. Pulls open from 74 to 9 p. m. THOMAS E. SMITH.

KNUN MCAPER.

JOHN J. RABINEAU.

Inspectors.

JOHN J. RABINEAU.

Sixteenth Assembly District. Emphreenth Ward,
be paragained to the call of the Union General Committee, the Union
Lincolation of the Mixteenth District are requested to meet at the
Union headquarrent, cerebral westerphilift at, and drandway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, at 27 clock, to elect Delegates to the
Union General Committee and Officers of the Assemblion. Polis open

Ww. Awkinson, Sol. Bimbsalt, Inspectors, JNO. Hanna. Eighteenth Assemby District-Tsventy-first Ward, - a permanes to the call of an Union General Committee, the Union Eighteenth Assemby Instruction Committee, the Union approximate the call of the Union Geography Committee, the Union Assertation of the Eighteenth District are requested to greet at their desalgarates, No. 437 Fourtheave, no FRIDAY FVENING, Use, No. 437 Fourtheave, no FRIDAY FVENING, Use, No. 437 Fourtheave, no FRIDAY FVENING, Use, No. 437 FVENING, Use, No. 437 FVENING, Use and officers of the Association. Fells openity for Fig. 9 eclosely, m. R. P., DUNCAN, JOHN A. STANBERY, Inspectors, GEORGE S. GIFFORD.

Twenty-second Ward Union Republican Association.
Thurry Election for officers of this Association for the entucing year with be held at No. 653 Eighth-ave., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1966. Poils open from 7½ to 2 o'clock.
By order.
A. F. Smyrs, Secretary.

Special Notices.

How lightly falls the foot of Time That only treads on flowers.

Says the poet, but Time does not walk, he flies, and it should therefore

How lightly wave Time's Wings mysterious, When sprinkled with NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. Be sure, however, that it is PHALON'S, and not one of the coun

erfeits that Time is always sending to the shader.
Mmc. Adelnide Elstyri

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Lecture, by the Rev. I. T. HEUNER, at Irring Hd., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1966, at 6p. m. Subject— Luther and the Reformation. Tickets 50 cents.

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TOILET SETS, PARIAN MARBLES, WAX FLOWIJAS, PHONTON ROUQUETS, JEWEL CASES, etc.

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